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LIBRARY

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1958

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THE ASSISTANT LIBRARIAN

Official Journal of the Association of Assistant Librarians
(Section of the Library Association)

EDITOR: D. HARRISON
Central Library, Manchester 2.

VOL. 52. NO. 4

APRIL, 1959

Cmnd. 660

1958 was a year of incubation; now in 1959 the chicks are hatching. The A.P.T. II "award" was a scrawny creature indeed which most public librarians think hardly worth the rearing; the next egg has cracked and out has popped the "Roberts" Report. Is *this* our potential layer of golden eggs or just another ugly duckling?

The passage of time since the Kenyon Report in 1927 has brought an end to the high optimism which leaves the operation of an essential social service to the good sense of the authority. "Every public library authority should have a statutory duty to provide an efficient library service," says the Report, and powers are proposed for the Minister of Education to enforce this statutory duty, besides "a general responsibility for the oversight of the public library service." After over a century of halting and uneven progress, the need for a sounder basis for the provision of library facilities has been recognised at what we hope will prove an effective level.

The suggested framework in which the Minister will work to produce a service of a uniformly high standard is less likely to meet with general approval than the simple proposal to end the adoptive system. Counties and County Boroughs are to remain library authorities; so much was a foregone conclusion and few could quarrel with this, particularly in view of the Report's recommendation for an increased use of "joint arrangements" in the few cases where counties and county boroughs cannot provide adequate facilities.

Non-county boroughs and urban districts are, as one would expect, the bone of contention. In view of the obvious inability of many small authorities to provide an adequate service it was inevitable that some standard would be proposed which they must maintain to keep their independence. This seems to some extent reasonable, and the Report makes a valuable concession to local enthusiasm in its encouragement of the practice of "substantial participation by local representatives in the administration of county libraries." The weakness lies in the fact that a small authority could be deprived of its powers for providing an unsatisfactory service even though the service provided by the authority into which it was to be absorbed was not demonstrably better. If our geography serves us, the parish of Whitchurch is in Glamorgan, to whom it would, being a parish, automatically lose its powers. According to the Roberts Report, Whitchurch spends 1s. 5d. per head per annum on books, Glamorgan spends less than 8½d. Is it fair to deprive even a parish, let alone a non-county borough of its powers to an authority which, accord-

ing to the qualification accepted by the Report as valid, is less efficient? The evidence of the L.A., as given by the Report, suggests "that there should be a careful examination of the circumstances before *any community* is deprived of its library powers." (Editor's italics).

Is the £5,000 (or 2s. per head) which the Report specifies, a valid basis for the judgment of a library service? Doubt has been expressed by some that such an overall and universally applicable figure is tenable. Even if it is accepted, certain other factors should have been given more prominence alongside it than was the case. A desirable ratio of staff to population is given as 1:3,000, but this is not incorporated in the recommendations. It is accompanied by a rather skimpy assertion that, "In county areas this ratio would be lower because the more scattered population is likely to make smaller demands on the personnel of the service." Granted that some municipal libraries with well-developed reference services need extra staff—and books—it is distressing to see the principle that county libraries should provide a service comparable to that of urban authorities—and surely this implies comparable personnel—thrown so lightly overboard. Nor is the standard of provision of library buildings examined closely enough. Books, staff, buildings; all three are needed to make an effective library service. A collection of books costing £5,000 per annum to maintain can be locked in old tea chests in a warehouse and supervised by a caretaker!

Besides this attack on the basic problem of the library authority, the Report pronounces judgment on many of the controversies which have bedevilled the profession for many years. All authorities, it says, should have the right to appoint a libraries committee directly responsible to Council; few librarians will disagree. Libraries should pay more towards the upkeep of the N.C.L.—financial support in return for our loss of complete local autonomy to the Minister does not seem to be generously provided! On the other hand, the Treasury should pay for the bringing up to date of the Regional Catalogues—Yorkshire will be pleased about that! Fines are upheld, charges for reservation "should be kept as low as possible and . . . based on the cost of postage," there should be no charges for inter-library loans except notification charges, and no charges for the lending of gramophone records and other non-book material. Many disputants on these points have been waiting for the pronouncement of the Roberts oracle; will they now accept it as reasonable whether it follows their own particular line of thought or not?

Finally there are salaries. Here the Report is a valuable document for quoting—Peter New has already favoured the *Sunday Times* with the fact that 60 per cent. of qualified librarians are on A.P.T. I, and less than 5 per cent. on grades higher than A.P.T. V. The necessity for parity with teachers, the excessive drift from public to other libraries, and the need for more specialist posts in libraries were stressed. (This last point unfortunately was one of the few references to the specialist services offered by public libraries). And says the Report, "We hope that our views on this subject will be brought to the notice of the appropriate joint negotiating bodies." There is, of course, little doubt that the views of the Report "will be brought to the notice of the appropriate joint negotiating bodies." Whether or not these bodies, as constituted at the moment, will do anything about it is another matter. The statements in the Roberts Report certainly sit strangely alongside the news of the A.P.T. II "award." Will they remain the pious hopes of their authors, or will they become ammunition in the struggle to make librarianship "a career which is satisfactory in terms of pay and prospects"?

STUDY MATERIAL FOR STUDENTS

SOME UNTAPPED SOURCES

by JULIAN ISAACS

Newcastle-upon-Tyne School of Librarianship

Access to study material for professional examinations presents a problem to many students, especially to those preparing for the Registration Examination. It is the aim of these notes to indicate some unorthodox sources of supply for literature which can be obtained either free or at a very modest outlay.

Some comments on the present situation are necessary. Staff libraries vary from excellent to indifferent, but irrespective of conditions, the strain on the stock is likely to be great if many members of the staff are engaged in study. Several special professional libraries offer a good service, but the two-way postage is a heavy burden for the full-time student subsisting on a grant. Even library schools with relatively full provision including duplicates of books and runs of periodicals may be subject to stress when students require given readings more or less at the same time.

Certain basic texts the student must obtain, either by begging, borrowing, or buying. But there is a surprisingly large range of valuable supplementary material obtainable, much of it free. All the items mentioned in this article have been acquired personally and without difficulty. This literature consists largely of publicity leaflets and pamphlets. In nearly all cases, format is of the highest standard, including good paper, clear typography and lay-out, excellent colour illustrations, and concise, descriptive textual matter.

The field is occupied mainly by material appropriate to Groups B and C of the Registration Examination:—

BIBLIOGRAPHY AND DOCUMENTARY REPRODUCTION—The Monotype Corporation publishes many valuable leaflets which are obtainable gratis. Particularly useful are *A leaflet for students of typography—a printing type*, *Alphabets for students of typography*, *What's that type face?* and *Twenty-one classic type faces*. The latter is of great importance, giving the characteristics of twenty-one standard book-types. A special edition is also available, but costs 5s. It comprises four copies, each printed by a separate process—letterpress on antique paper, letterpress on coated paper, photo-offset, and rotary photogravure. Comparisons are thus simply made, and since it contains matter excluded from even expensive text-books, it is excellent value. *The Penguin look and Monotype faces* (free) is also very stimulating and practical. All these Monotype publications are impeccably produced and verge on the scholarly.

Turning to duplicating machines, the student is well served by the leaflets produced by the manufacturers. Fordigraph, Multilith-Addressograph, Orlid, Roneo and Gestetner publish much information in attractive form available free. A file of such material enables the respective pros and cons to be weighed up.

In the rapidly developing field of photo-copying, a well-illustrated and annotated pamphlet can prove more helpful than a text-book. No

student should neglect the material, obtainable from such firms as the Recordak division of Kodak, which describes micro-filming machines and readers, together with the Verifax and Duostat copiers. Micro-Methods will supply data of their products, as will Remington-Rand (Transcopy and Remflex). For details of the Thermofax process, a well-illustrated leaflet is available from the manufacturers—Minnesota Mining and Manufacturing Co., Ltd. Such material should be studied in conjunction with Mason—*A primer of non-book materials*.

ASSISTANCE TO READERS.—The catalogue of H. W. Wilson publications is rightly recommended by Mr. Hepworth in his *Primer*. Messrs. W. & R. Holmes are the Wilson agents for Britain, and the catalogue can be obtained free. This guide to the Wilson indexes is essential. H.M.S.O. publishes a useful guide through the confusing maze of Government publications. Its title is *Government publications—official indexes, lists, guides, catalogues* (H.M.S.O., 1957). It is free, and is aimed particularly at librarians.

ORGANIZATION AND ADMINISTRATION.—For details of filing-cabinets and systems, indexing systems, steel shelving, and general office furnishings appropriate to a library, the student should obtain the free publicity material available from such firms as Remington-Rand, Shannon, and Roneo. *The case of the transformed library* (Roneo) is of particular interest.

A word on the procedure for acquiring the literature outlined above may not be out of place. Metropolitan students would profit by a leisurely stroll down Kingsway visiting the large business equipment dealers, while students in the larger provincial centres could visit similar establishments. In both these cases, explain to the salesmen that you are a student preparing for Library Association Examinations, and would be grateful for any free publicity material which may be available. The response is invariably helpful, and no obligation is entailed, since the larger firms take a long-term view.

If a personal visit is not possible, a polite letter to the firm concerned explaining your position and requirements serves equally well. It is only courteous to enclose postage when making such contacts.

This list does not claim to be exhaustive in any way, but it is hoped that it may prove of use to all students. To build up a personal file of data by the methods outlined above, provides a wealth of practical examples which may be worth several marks in an examination.

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Subject Knowledge

A.C.O. ELLIS, Liverpool Public Libraries, writes :

I was most interested in Mr. New's contribution to the January *Assistant* on "Subject Knowledge." With many of his points I find myself in agreement, but felt one or two comments and criticisms necessary.

To sit the English Literature paper of the Registration Examination is often the easiest line of approach for students endeavouring to escape from the monotony and drudgery of many a junior assistant's working day. English Literature is to some extent a field students have covered at school—though very partially. Surely, however, it is not a bad thing to have some knowledge of the development of our National Literature, and is to a large extent what the world expects of us as librarians.

I do not think that Mr. New helps his case by stating that classic literature constitutes only about two per cent. of public library issues. He is simply underlining the fact that Romances, Westerns and Mysteries occupy the important place they do.

As far as becoming proficient in a particular field is concerned, this is almost essential as regards part time students in Registration Assistance to Readers, if they are to avoid being overwhelmed with material. Usually it appears safest to concentrate on the Social Science and Technology classes in addition to general Reference Books. Many who are unable to find sufficient enthusiasm for these dabble in Music and other Fine Arts, though those in this category are often known to repent of their choice in the Examination Room. Most students are interested in some particular subject and will no doubt gravitate towards it as the opportunity arises. If the Library Association were to frame a paper *demanding* coverage of the whole field of knowledge the existing frustrations which beset the profession would only be added to.

One feels that Mr. New ought to be analysing the Library Association syllabus in its entirety instead of focusing on parts. It would have been more helpful if he were to discuss the question of abolishing the Final as such and raising the standard of Registration to suffice as the qualifying examination. It is widely held that the present arrangement is unsatisfactory and of course we are led to believe the matter is under discussion.

At the present rate of progress it seems as if the new syllabus will not be a reality for a long time to come. Mr. New and others of like mind are doing a great service to the profession in drawing attention to the defects of the present syllabus, if their remarks are likely to accelerate the deliberations of those concerned.

E. A. BATTY, Librarian, Yeovil Public Library, comments:

If one old enough to have qualified under the old sectional syllabus may take up a writer in the *Assistant* without being at once written off as hopelessly out of date, I would like to challenge the statement in Mr. P. G. New's "Subject Knowledge" (January issue) that "English literature is . . . one of the least useful subjects to teach library students."

Quite honestly I do not think I have ever read a more shocking statement in a journal catering for members of our profession. I can assure Mr. New from over 30 years' municipal library experience that readers care less than nothing for the apparatus of librarianship (and this would certainly apply to "maps of knowledge" based on classification

schemes), but are usually very grateful indeed to anyone whose knowledge of English and foreign literature can help them to select and judge and appreciate for themselves. Sometimes I think it is a matter of regret that we have mostly ceased to be "literary gents": at all times I am quite certain that "Section 1, English Literary History" (or whatever its modern equivalent may be) is basic and fundamental to true librarianship.

NANCY M. NICHOLSON, India Office Library writes :

I do not believe that anyone could say very much educationally for the Registration English Literature syllabus as it stands; it has the defects of all these cram courses, and I fear that the breaking up into periods that has occurred since my day can have done no more than destroy the synoptic quality which was the undoubted strength of this particular examination. Yet in the unlikely event of my being invited to do so, I confess I should not know how to improve upon it. Certainly I do not agree with Mr. New, who apparently wants it to "go bibliographical," since Mr. New's own description of chemistry as a special language indicates for me how a librarian should distinguish in his approach to different departments of knowledge. If all subjects were arranged in a hierarchy ascending by degrees of remoteness from ordinary discourse, literature, or at any rate talk *about* literature, would come at the bottom; and while it is probably as difficult to develop marked ability in literary studies as in any other discipline, at least with literature it is possible to convey a fair amount of actual content to relatively untrained minds. Some may not think this a very desirable end, but experience has taught me that there is from the librarianship point of view something to be gained by knowing more about a subject than its bibliographical coverage, even though we sometimes have to admit that this is impracticable.

I hasten to add that I do agree with what has been said generally about the folly of exclusive emphasis on English literature, and like others, I wonder why it persisted so long. We may all rejoice that at last there dawned a great light by which it was seen that the best way into library work is not always by the door of English literature. However, I should have thought that to-day of all days, when we see such a great expansion of humanistic education (even if this development be outweighed by the revolution in science and technology), English is for many people, particularly in public libraries, a highly suitable way in. Also we must be careful not to react so violently against past unbalance that we regard an "arts" training as an actual disqualification.

Mr. New's instance of assistants in scientific and technical libraries taking English as a soft option is not really a condemnation of the system, but rather of the assistants themselves and even more—dare one suggest?—of the employers, who would appear to be giving no special credit to candidates who have taken the trouble to soak themselves in the relevant literature. Readers of *That uncertain feeling* may be reminded of the indiscriminating attitude displayed by Councillor Jones at John Lewis's interview:

"Don't bother with all this Two One A.A.A. business, Mr. Salter," Jones said; "It's not the letters after his name that interests us. If he got his School Cert and went through the College all right, it's enough for me, see?"

Perhaps this quotation is in detail not altogether apt, but its general drift may serve to underline a point.

Display

"Pot Plants and Posters," by Alan Bill. We slipped it inconspicuously into the February number hoping that no-one would notice. The result: an assistant editor will be needed to read all the correspondence. Below we print a selection. We hope, incidentally, that the young lady who thinks Mr. Bill "must be mad" will come to the Folkestone Conference where he is one of the Conference leaders and see for herself!

From J. L. HOWES, Paddington Public Libraries :

I do not like thee, Dr. Bill . . .

Mr. Bill does not like the word "display" (*Assistant Librarian*, February, 1959), yet he "displays" some odd thoughts on books and people.

What was wrong with the Library that produced a "display" on J. L. Hodson the day after he died? Is it a sin to make topical use of your bookstock? At least the readers using that Library now know that the Staff is aware of what is going on *and* of what they have in stock.

Has Mr. Bill encountered only purposive readers? Is he not aware that many people are, in fact, "bamboozled" (his word) by the careful and systematic arrangement of books he prizes so much? Has he never met a reader whose interest has been aroused by seeing a book "displayed" on a topical subject? Perhaps we have not the resources to stimulate *demand*, but at least we ought to do all we can to stimulate *interest* in what we have got.

On Mr. Bill's reckoning this letter comes from a Library that is staffed by fanatics. We do have "displays" on items in the news, on people who have recently died, or who have recently done anything that gives us an opportunity to show as many readers as possible what books do exist.

Maybe, on Mr. Bill's reckoning, our readers are peculiar people, but we like 'em like that—and, so far, they seem to like the way we treat 'em. Somehow I feel sure that they would have told us if we were "seducing" or "bullying" them into doing something they didn't want to do!

From AVRIL BLACKWELL, Cheltenham Public Library:

In answer to Mr. Alan Bill, of Essex County Library, who deprecates the "absurd over-emphasis on display" in our libraries, I would like to put forward a few practical objections to his theories.

Mr. Bill argues that we should not stimulate demand by displays, when we cannot fully satisfy the existing demand. Certainly the demand is there, despite the rival claims of radio and television. But we in the public libraries are not serving a community which comes to the Library knowing exactly what it wants. We are besieged with requests for that vague commodity, a "nice" book, whilst others would not dream of asking for help in choosing non-fiction, but stick instead to the inevitable "Romance" or "Mystery." But these same people are not blind to the Visual Aid, and well-arranged displays of book jackets provide one means of showing them what the library has to offer them.

Apparently, Mr. Bill has not considered the fact that our readers actually like to see displays—and most of the books they reserve are ones whose jackets they have seen on the display board. Surely then we cannot be said to be "bamboozling" the public by our displays, nor is our attitude "contrary to the concepts of librarianship."

I certainly would not advocate the exhibition of "inadequate and ill-assorted collections"—no display is better than an amateurish effort. But I would submit that a frequently-changed, colourful display is not beyond anyone's capabilities, and incidentally does much to brighten the dull, Victorian surroundings in which so many of our libraries are housed.

From ALAN J. CLARK, St. Pancras Public Libraries :

May we have another article from Mr. Bill, adding to his admirable definition of the public librarian's aims, problems, and present situation: a definition of display itself? So far he has told us, truly, that it is a minor aspect of our work, that it is *not* guiding, greenery, or special exhibitions, and that it should not be posters and jackets. We are left holding the baby which Mr. Bill appears to have thrown out with the DISPLAY bilgewater, the need to justify to ourselves its *raison d'être*.

My own feeling is that the justification of display (lower case) lies in its usefulness to the general reader, whom I would describe, in contradistinction from Mr. Bill, as having a good idea only of what he does *not* want. Like all of us, he (or she) has a strong tendency toward mental laziness, and will usually go, not to every shelf on which he *may* find something for one of his quite genuine interests, but to the most obvious ones only. Fiction—Biography, Fiction—Travel, or Fiction—Oversize Books (where we are forced to mount a completely haphazard selection from our stock, to many readers' obvious pleasure) are the tracks we all know.

New books and books behind the news, too, are legitimate interests, and well selected displays of them (not added with technical treatises) are always a handy indication of the health of our bookstocks. This sort of stimulation is expected by many readers, and as Mr. Bill implies they expect little enough of us as yet.

It is some months since I was in Harlow, and then, it being a Sunday, the Mark Hall branch was closed. But I still remember with pleasure an excellent display of books (or jacketed dummies) on motor engineering which caught my eye from across the pavement. It contained one or two titles which enhanced my opinion of the Essex bookstock considerably, and I am sure that Harlow's motorists were equally impressed. I do hope that Mr. Bill has not since abandoned such efforts to "bamboozle, tempt, seduce" his readers in favour of a chaste list of the main headings of Dewey, or even a plan of the shelves.

From JENNIFER BROWN, Richmond Public Library:

Is Mr. Alan Bill aware that a million pounds is spent every day on advertising? In my opinion he must be mad, or at least behind the times, disgruntled and harassed, and as a junior assistant I believe librarianship has many other members just like him.

Displays, if they are done well, should give insight into a public library and be a challenge to keep librarianship "up to scratch." This can be carried much further though, in planning for the future, for as he says individual displays are usually of a very poor standard. *Now* is the time for the L.A. or A.A.L. to start a professional display and public relations department whose displays are lent to libraries at a small cost.

Furthermore displays, at conferences, industrial fairs and exhibitions should be arranged by this central department. Public relations through television, the press and radio should be used to stimulate interest and put librarianship on a reasonable plane—instead of its present position with its head in the clouds and its feet in the dust of the past.

And "A Reader's" Point of View:

Once I was the happy user of our local library, which I thought was quite a go-ahead one in an East London suburb, but recently a new Librarian was appointed who I understand used to work at Harlow in Essex and wrote many letters and articles in Library periodicals. He may be a very nice chap, but as a very ordinary user of a library I am a little worried about some of the changes he has made, and I am sending this letter for your advice before I raise the matter in the local press, because I may be wrong.

In the old days I often found books I enjoyed on displays which brightened up the place and lead me to read books I would never have looked at had they been shelved all at the correct (is it Dewy?) order. Only recently I discovered the books of a Mr. J. L. Hodson on such a display and enjoyed them, although I had passed them on the shelves many times. The new librarian has ended all such displays, although he keeps the indoor plants which I thought were already old fashioned by "House and Garden" standards and also retains the displays of books which I cannot borrow in a posh glass case?

You see quite honestly I am not a reader with a purpose; I just like reading, and I like a library I can regard almost as a free bookshop, and although all the rows of reference books and catalogues behind the busy young man in the "readers' adviser's" desk look very impressive, and every book is kept in its correct place, the place frankly is dead. Anyway, perhaps, this new system of closed access (whatever that may be) that the new Librarian is introducing to make sure every book is where it should be at all times, will help a little to make the library the pleasant place it used to be.

WORRIED WALTHAMSTOW

(J. W. HOWES, *Walthamstow Public Libraries*).

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Literacy and Dope

I do not see that Mr. Croghan's letter (*Assistant Librarian*, February, 1959, p.39) proves anything but that he is, in his own words, "an irresponsible dope pedlar." He now seems to believe that literacy *per se* is a good thing, a point of view which is naive, but unfortunately untrue. Literacy, the ability to read and understand, is only of value when it is the means to the desirable human end of the spiritual perfection of individuals which is the only object of civilization. When literacy is subservient to sectional interest, as in the Soviet Communist block, and truth is subject to censorship and directives, then I suggest literacy is not the absolute good that Mr. Croghan would have it. This also seems to be true of literacy applied to the sex-in-a-glossy-cover and violence-in-a-dinner-jacket sub-literature of this and other Western countries. I would dare to say that when people read only the worst literature then it might be better for them as individuals and for society at large if they could not read at all. Reading is only a technique and can be misused as grievously as the power of being able to split the atom. Human ability must always be controlled by human thought for the good of humanity as a whole.

To answer briefly one or two of Mr. Croghan's other points: if our education were limited to that which we obtained at school, most of us would be incapable of appreciating music, painting, even good books, and as the Third Programme is reduced, I dread the thought of "enlightenment" proceeding only from the upper-crust snob attitudes of the B.B.C. and from the big business men of commercial TV and the film industry.

This fundamental problem of what books and libraries should be to the community must be thrashed out at the A.A.L. Folkestone Conference. Until then, we librarians would do well to think about Schopenhauer's statement that when we read our minds are the playground of other people's ideas. It is more important that men and women should think than that they should read.

BRIAN SELBY, *National Film Archive*.

The Assistant and the Public

There were so many points in Miss Buckwell's article (December *Assistant*) that are worth making again and again especially when expressed so sensibly that I feel it is necessary to indicate one or two inconsistencies which stand out from the rest of the article like misplaced books on the shelves:—

1. While agreeing with the remarks on mobility of staff, it is difficult to see how maximum service can be maintained all the time. Certainly it is an ideal to be aimed at, but with present conditions, some of the staff some of the time are likely to be learning their particular part of the work and some becoming blasé about it.

2. "... more personal service at a small branch . . . rules are made to be broken . . . we must continue to be completely democratic . . ." It is a strange fact that the more personal the service, the less democratic it becomes. The reader who comes in often, or who smiles and talks to the staff (without ulterior motives), or who gives sweets or biscuits across the counter is inevitably likely to receive a more personal service than the reader who is offhand (perhaps temperamentally) or who has complained of bad service (perhaps justifiably).

3. The third point is the most fundamental. People, like books, are of all kinds: first rate, second rate, third rate and so on. The removal of second rate books to free assistants from frustration (which is what Miss Buckwell seems to be advocating) would lead to more and more frustrated readers or the departure of most readers to sources of entertainment which give them the service they want. Does Miss Buckwell think this would be a sound development of a completely democratic public library service?

A. P. SHEARMAN, *Islington Public Libraries.*

Wrong Basis for Salaries

We disagree with the principle of basing salary negotiations for Chartered Librarians in the public library service on the number of staff supervised.

As members of a County Library system which has been operating the token system of charging successfully for several years and has always tried to streamline its administration to the improvement of the book service, in the belief that the public joins a library for books not administrative systems, we cannot agree with a ruling which says in effect "build up your administration and improve your salaries." We believe in an economic and efficient library service with salaries based on the work and responsibility of staff, not on numbers, but brought more into line with those of professional staff of other local government departments.

B. SOMERS, R. P. COLLETT, C. GLASGOW, K. J. RILEY, T. WARHAM,
East Suffolk County Library.

Timetables

The Librarian of the *Municipal Journal* has kindly pointed out that his annual does in fact print details of municipal omnibus undertakings. Apologies for my saying that it does not (*More Timetables*, February Assistant).

Might I suggest, however, that it would be a help if the *Municipal Year Book* were to give references in future from the relevant towns in the directory section, to this transport appendix. It seems inconsistent to mention under Exeter, for example, its canal and airport, but not its omnibus services.

Incidentally, there is also a postscript which I ought to add to my article on railway timetables. Some of the inconsistencies due to Regional overlap, which I pointed out, have now been repaired, most particularly, the Birmingham, Gloucester and Bristol line and its branches (formerly L.M.S.R.) which has been incorporated in the current winter time-table of the Western Region.

P. S. MORRISH, *Merton College Library, Oxford.*

COMMUNICATION

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by Eastern Div. A.A.L. on library
publicity and display.

FELIXSTOWE MAY 2ND-3RD
22/6

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A survey of recent articles in the professional press

by Alan Bill

"Portland drops transaction cards" is the heading for a short article in the *ALA Bulletin* for September, 1958, which records a surprising departure from accepted charging methods in America. The Librarian at Portland reports that they have "discarded the transaction card and gone back—or as we like to think of it, forward—to hand charging." The main reason for this startling change was the impossibility of proper-stock control with transaction card charging: no stocktaking and inefficient overdues and reservations procedures. Perhaps our punched card and photo-charging enthusiasts should think again!

In some things Americans are not so adventurous. An example of their conservatism emerges from an article in *Library Resources and Technical Services* for 'Fall, 1958 (Vol. 2, No. 4) called "A sample audit of cards in a branch public library catalogue," in which are set out the results of a survey of 600 cards from the dictionary catalogue of a branch of the Evansville Public Library. For a stock of 13,000 books the branch has a catalogue of 62 drawers (!), and the survey was intended to assess the need for an overhaul of the catalogue. Some of the results given are extraordinary. Eleven per cent. of all the cards were subject cross-references, many of them to subjects not in the catalogue, and 40 per cent. of all the subject headings were over 25 years old. As the authors say, books on gardening published between 1905 and 1924 "should be considered for discarding"!

The library schools are frequently criticised for not contributing more to the profession, and it is pleasing to be able to draw attention to the excellent *Occasional Papers* from the North-Western Polytechnic school. They have been issued intermittently from 1953 and cost only 9d. each. They frequently deal with subjects not otherwise adequately covered and are especially valuable for giving the views of practising librarians. Number 10, issued in October, 1957, dealt with "Some aspects of stock control in public libraries," with contributions by Eric Moon, then Director of Technical Services at Kensington, and Mr. K. Hunt, Borough Librarian of Hammersmith. Stock control is a new and important subject on which there has been little written, and this issue is therefore of great interest. Number 12, issued in August, 1958, is on "Professional work for professional librarians": the vexed question of division of staff dealt with from the point of view of a government library (by Mr. Mallaber from the Board of Trade), and as it affects a public library (by Mr. McClellan from Tottenham).

The *Unesco Bulletin for Libraries* sometimes seems to be merely a collection of unrelated snippets, but at its best it gives a remarkable impression of librarianship as a world-wide profession. The August-September, 1958, issue is a special number on mobile library services, and it is rather inspiring to find the same basic pattern of service developed in many different lands and situations: New Zealand (rural areas), Tours in France (schools), the Unesco public library pilot project in Medellin, Columbia, and mobiles of various kinds in Delhi, Japan, Louisiana, Germany and Ghana. Some detailed specifications are given, together with plans. The November-December issue is concerned with special libraries and their needs and has the same world-wide approach.

Some other articles of interest: *Library Trends* for July, 1958, deals with trends in American book publishing and the October, 1958, issue is devoted to library public relations, with a contribution by John Wakeman (now at Brooklyn P.L.) on "Public relations beginnings in Britain; *Journal of Documentation* (September, 1958) has Bulletin No. 4 from the Classification Research Group and a survey of some foreign guides to periodical literature since 1945.

Talking Points

How far have our libraries improved since the days of the McColvin Report? We gather a little information here and there from Annual Reports and more, statistically, from the Roberts Report; occasionally we see for ourselves when we visit other systems, and find things which we are not expected to see if we sneak in unannounced; but the larger picture remains obscure. Is it time for another full-scale survey? If so, intending surveyors might make a start by studying Ronald Surridge's "The Public Libraries of London" in the May and August, 1958, issues of the *London Librarian*. No study of statistics, statements or reports can replace such a survey involving as it does the actual visiting of a group of libraries in a specified area. To say that we have spent 10s. per head on libraries means nothing until we see what has been bought with the money. As Mr. Surridge indicates all is not well in East London—there is much to be done to improve the standard of bookstocks and of buildings, and not always evidence that the money is forthcoming for the purpose. It would be foolish to imagine that the picture outside East London is fundamentally different. On salaries, Mr. Surridge has harsh things to say, and the harshness seems justified by the situation; we trust he remains popular in Poplar.

" non graduates can train for the Library Association examinations either full-time for a year at technical or further education colleges, or part-time at evening classes. After that it is experience that counts." Thus, "Mr. U" who set out some weeks ago to give the *Sunday Times* his view of "Life as a Librarian." Without wishing to re-open the correspondence course controversy, we feel it shows an unbalanced or inadequately informed view to omit from such a description this method by which so many librarians have qualified. Apart from this we are grateful for publicity at *Sunday Times* level, though a correspondent was quick to point out that "Mr. U's" £1,150 per annum at age 32 was by no means the norm for the profession he described.

Book charging methods are to be surveyed by a work study team from the School of Librarianship at the Manchester College of Technology. It is good news that the survey is to be carried out by a body of librarians and not by the "outside experts" we once feared. We feel strongly that librarians are capable of carrying out investigations of this nature without outside interference. Some time ago the Leeds School proved their ability to do this with a competent O and M of Ilkley Public Library, and several voices have been recently raised in favour of the Schools undertaking such projects as well as carrying out the routine processes of teaching.

Keesing's: The size of the posters given in last month's advertisement as 11in. by 8ft. should, of course, have read 11in. by 8in.

ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING, 1959

To be held on Wednesday, 13th May, at 6.30 p.m., at the Police Assembly Hall, Nottingham.

AGENDA.

1. Minutes of the previous meeting, held at Chaucer House on Wednesday, 14th May, 1958.
2. To receive the Annual Report of the Council, including the Annual Report of the Honorary Treasurer and Honorary Auditors for the year ended 31st December, 1958.
3. The retiring President, O. S. Tomlinson, Esq., F.L.A., will formally hand over the office of President to E. F. Ferry, Esq., F.L.A.
4. To nominate and elect two Honorary Auditors, who, in accordance with Rule 5(b), may not be members of the Council.
5. Any other business.

THE PRESIDENTIAL ADDRESS

of E. F. Ferry, Esq., F.L.A.

will follow the Annual General Meeting.

For those wishing to stay overnight in Nottingham, a list of hotels is being prepared and can be obtained from Miss M. E. Liquorice, F.L.A., Central Library, Broadway, Peterborough, Northants. Details of arrangements for tea will be announced later.

BIRKBECK COLLEGE
(University of London).

Session 1959/60 begins
Monday, 5th October, 1959.

Applications are invited from: (i) part-time students wishing to follow evening courses for Internal Degrees in the Faculties of Arts and Science; (ii) full-time and part-time students wishing to read for Higher Degrees by thesis or to follow courses leading to M.A. and M.Sc., Mathematics, M.Sc., Crystallography, and the Academic Postgraduate Diplomas in Psychology and Numerical Analysis.

Applications for admission should be made before 1st June. *Pamphlet and form of application may be obtained from the Registrar, Birkbeck College, Malet Street, W.C.1.*

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ASSOCIATION OF ASSISTANT LIBRARIANS

(Section of the Library Association).

63rd ANNUAL REPORT

FOR THE YEAR ENDING 31st DECEMBER, 1958.

Though marked by no one outstanding event, 1958 has proved to be a year of healthy progress. Much thought has been given to the ways in which the Association can influence the many changes which are foreseen both in our professional organisation and in the structure of the library service of the country, and though many of the ideas which have been forthcoming remain at present in embryo, they promise well for the future. Within the structure of the Association there has been steady development both at national and divisional level, and notable examples are the increase in capitation payments granted by the Library Association, and the formation of the West of Scotland Division.

During the year the Council and its committees continued to deal with an immense amount of business, much of it by no means spectacular, but nevertheless essential to the well-being of the Association. At the first meeting of the Council it was recognised that a number of issues of fundamental importance to the profession as a whole would be due for deliberation during the year, and accordingly it was decided to reconstitute the Policy Committee as a standing committee in order to ensure their adequate consideration. With the question of Branch and Section reorganisation still far from solved, the most urgent matter of policy was the reorganisation of the executive of the Library Association, and ideas put forward by the A.A.L. received a large measure of support from the Library Association Council. Other matters of importance included black-listing and posts at inadequate salaries together with the related question of a Trade Union for the profession, and also the problem of voting powers in the Library Association.

Again this year relations with the L.A. Council were cordial and productive, and A.A.L. representatives were able to press successfully the views of members on such matters as imperfect copies of books, book charging systems, foreign study tours, and the greater use of television in public relations.

The President was inducted at the Annual General Meeting held at Chaucer House on 14th May, and a fine Presidential Address more than compensated for an uninspiring business agenda. The paper at the A.A.L. Session of the Library Association Conference at Brighton was given by Mr. Peter Pocklington, who in *Lifting the Lid* well maintained the high standard which we have come to expect at this session.

The ninth Annual Conference was held at Liverpool, and in spite of a smaller attendance than usual, it proved to be of great value. It was notable for the skill of the discussion leaders, Messrs. D. J. Foscett, L. G. Lovell, E. E. Moon and G. E. Smith, who covered different aspects of the theme—*Impact—libraries in society*. A measure of their success in stimulating those present was the unusually large number of motions passed at the final session. Some of these reached the L.A. Council without mishap, and the action taken as a result has proved again that through the A.A.L. it is possible for the younger members to influence the profession with their ideas. The Council is grateful to the discussion leaders, and also to the Conference Secretary, Mr. D. E. Davinson, and his Divisional Committee for their many contributions to the success of the Conference. At these annual gatherings it is easy to take for granted all the hard work behind the scenes, and especially the labour of the Honorary Assistant Secretary. It is sufficient to record that Mr. Surridge finished his term of office with the same good-humoured gusto that has marked all his work for the Association.

The report for 1957 started with a warning concerning the dangerous financial position of the A.A.L. 1958 commenced with a very low balance of only £177 due to a heavy outlay on new publications during the previous year of over £2,000. Money came in well during the year from the sale of these new works, and the year ended with a reasonable working balance in spite of ever increasing costs. The full effect of the increased charges and payments which Council was reluctantly forced to introduce for the Correspondence Courses was shown during the present year. This account, which Council confirmed should continue to be self-supporting, started the year with a deficit of £124 and ended with a reasonable working balance of some £220.

Because of the continued rising costs of running the Association and the very low balance in hand at the beginning of the year, Council decided to instruct its officers to prepare and submit a case to the L.A. Council for an increase in the capitation grant which had remained at 6s. per head since the 1929 Agreement. It was mainly due to the success of the Association's publishing programme, which could not be expected to continue indefinitely, that it had not been necessary to apply many years earlier for some increase. The case was finally approved by the September A.A.L. Council meeting, and was considered by the L.A. Council in November. An interim increase of 1s. 3d. per head from 1959 was granted with a promise of a review in two years' time. It is hoped that this increase will be sufficient to avoid any cut in the activities of the Association during this interim period. The greatest need at present is to give the Divisions more money so that their activities are not hampered by lack of funds, and it was possible to make a slight increase to them during the present year. With the increase in capitation payments from the Library Association in 1959 it should be possible to make a more worthwhile increase.

Members were reminded during the year of the existence of the B. & O. Fund and its purpose, and were asked to make it more widely known and to seek contributions towards it whenever possible. Two grants were made to members who had suffered long periods of sickness, and the help thus given was greatly appreciated.

There were five meetings of the Council during the year. The following attendances were recorded:—

O. S. Tomlinson, F.L.A. (President) 5; E. E. Moon, F.L.A. (Vice-President until June) 3; E. F. Ferry, F.L.A. (National Councillor and Vice-President from June) 4; Miss E. J. Willson, F.L.A. (Past President) 4; *National Councillors*—D. J. Bryant, F.L.A., 5; D. E. Davinson, A.L.A., 3; Miss G. E. C. Edwards, A.L.A., 5; Miss L. E. Green, A.L.A., 5; A. C. Jones, F.L.A., 5; W. Howard Phillips, F.L.A., 5; G. E. Smith, F.L.A., 5; W. G. Thompson, F.L.A., 3; *Bristol*—P. Bryant, A.L.A., 4; R. J. Crudge, A.L.A., 1; *Devon and Cornwall*—Mrs. T. McDowell, F.L.A., 5; *Eastern*—F. D. Sayer, A.L.A., 3; *East Midlands*—L. Greaves, A.L.A., 1; Miss M. E. Liquoriçe, F.L.A., 4; J. Riley, A.L.A., 1; R. F. Smith, F.L.A., 4; *Greater London*—R. F. Atkins, A.L.A., 3; F. Atkinson, F.L.A., 5; O. W. Keen, F.L.A., 3; P. D. Pocklington, F.L.A., 5; H. Smith, F.L.A., 5; S. J. Teague, F.L.A., 4; G. A. Vesey, B.A., F.L.A., 3; *Kent*—R. N. E. Dawe, A.L.A., 5; *Liverpool*—Miss J. R. T. Barton, A.L.A., 1; A. Donnelly, F.L.A., 3; J. Hoyle, A.L.A., 1; Miss S. Pinches, A.L.A., 5; *Manchester*—Miss D. A. Harrop, F.L.A., 5; F. J. E. Hurst, M.A., A.L.A., 1; Miss A. Kenworthy, F.L.A., 3; K. A. Whittaker, F.L.A., 1; *North Eastern*—W. Davies, A.L.A., 1; T. M. Featherstone, A.L.A., 4; Miss N. M. Tully, A.L.A., 1; W. M. Watson, F.L.A., 4; *North Wales*—R. I. J. Tully, F.L.A., 4; Miss K. Wilson Williams, A.L.A., 1; *South Wales*—C. F. Shepherd, A.L.A., 5; *Sussex*—C. H. Ray, F.L.A., 4; J. N. Saunders, A.L.A., 1; *Wessex*—L. A. Duffner, A.L.A., 5; *West Midlands*—W. H. Pratt, A.L.A., 4; L. E. Taylor, A.L.A., 5; *West of Scotland*—C. Muris, M.A., F.L.A., 2; *Yorkshire*—W. S. H. Ashmore, F.L.A., 2; S. Cobb, F.L.A., 1; W. R. Flint,

F.L.A., 2; C. W. Taylor, F.L.A., 5; *Officers*—H. G. Holloway, A.L.A. (Hon. Treasurer) 5; W. G. Smith, F.L.A. (Hon. Editor until January) 1; D. Harrison, M.A., F.L.A. (Hon. Editor from January) 4; G. Langley, B.A., A.L.A. (Hon. Publications Officer) 5; Miss R. J. Ensing, F.L.A. (Hon. Membership Secretary) 5; J. S. Davey, F.L.A. (Hon. Education and Sales Officer) 5; W. F. Broome, F.L.A. (Hon. Films Officer) 4; R. G. Surridge, F.L.A. (Hon. Assistant Secretary until May, co-opted from May) 5; R. Oxley, A.L.A. (Hon. Assistant Secretary from May) 2; J. H. Jones, A.L.A. (Hon. Secretary) 5.

During the year the Council received with regret the resignations of Mr. E. E. Moon as Vice-President, Mr. W. G. Smith as Honorary Editor, Mr. R. G. Surridge as Honorary Assistant Secretary, and Mr. D. E. Davinson as a National Councillor. Tributes to their valuable work for the Association have already been made, and it is sufficient to state here that although the loss of their services in one year might well have proved crippling in a weaker Association, the ability of their successors proves the strength of the A.A.L.

DIVISIONS:

Much of the most important work of the Association is carried out in the Divisions and a full record appears in their annual reports. However, some mention should be made here of a few outstanding events which have offered ample evidence of the continuing importance of a lively local interest in professional matters.

Pride of place must be given to the new West of Scotland Division which was inaugurated at a meeting in Glasgow on 11th June. This Division was created as a direct result of a petition received from the members concerned, and their enthusiasm has ensured that the new-born infant is both vigorous and vocal.

More mature celebrations were held by the South Wales Division which was proud to record its 50th anniversary, and by the East Midlands Division which came of age this year. Both events were occasions for ambitious programmes, and it was clear that these divisions remain as lively as ever.

Other divisions organised activities ranging from week-end schools to cricket matches, and the Liverpool, Manchester and Yorkshire Divisions all held successful sessions on public speaking, whilst the Bristol Division produced a most attractive *Union List of Professional Textbooks*.

PUBLICATIONS:

During the year the following books have been published: one major work, Mason's *Primer of Non-Book Materials in Libraries* in June, and one addition to the Reprint Series, Rhys Jenkins' *Paper-making in England* in August. The former appeared in the new format for the *Primer* series, and has been very well received.

In the press at the end of the year were reprints of two *Primers*: Phillips' *Classification* and Mallaber's *Bibliography*, and the first English edition, edited by B. I. Palmer, of Ranganathan's *Elements of Classification*. Two publications now out of print and which are not to be reprinted are Hepworth's *Primer of Assistance to Readers* and the first *Fiction Index*.

Titles in active preparation on December 31st included books on Library buildings and planning, and Mobile libraries, and a completely revised edition of Binns' *Introduction to Historical Bibliography*.

Perhaps the most pleasant feature of the year has been the very favourable reception given to the Association's recent publications, in respect both of their contents and of their production standards.

"THE ASSISTANT LIBRARIAN":

The year was marked by the decision of the Editor of the *Assistant Librarian*, Mr. W. G. Smith, to leave librarianship—and consequently the *Assistant*—after just over two years of lively and controversial editorship. He was succeeded in office by Mr. D. Harrison.

Mr. Smith's departure does not seem to have closed the flood gates of controversy, and correspondence, much of it disputatious, has filled a large proportion of several issues. "Sub-standard stocks," NALGO and the library profession, display, professional education, have been among the topics discussed, while the present policy of the Library Association towards posts advertised at inadequate salaries has undergone a thorough inspection.

There have been perhaps fewer original articles of distinction than one would like to see; it would be invidious to select those which did stand out. One can, however, safely mention an excellent critical report on the A.A.L. Conference for which the present Editor was greatly indebted to former Editor, Mr. Arthur Jones, a Presidential Address which filled half an issue with sound professional ideas, and Mr. Alan Bill's useful series on articles in professional periodicals; 020.5.

VISUAL AIDS:

During the year there has been a marked increase in the visual aids activities of the Association. The films *Index to Progress* and *Resources Discovered* have continued to be used, and there has been a notable increase in the use of the former film by Careers experts in the Youth Employment Service. The Council decided to make this film available to all on free loan.

The Association has completed its filmstrip *Charging Methods*, and has inaugurated a collection of 2in. by 2in. slides, both monochrome and colour, for use in training and public relations. This collection amounts at present to approximately 500 slides, which are available for hire.

The number of enquiries regarding the uses of visual aids continues to grow, and liaison in this field with the Library Association has been well maintained.

EDUCATION:

1958 has been a quiet year: no conferences of tutors, nor major educational events that could effect the work of the A.A.L. The initial stir caused by the announcement of a new syllabus has subsided; in fact, the possibility of changes in the F.P.E. has in no way caused a decrease in the number of students taking the correspondence course for this examination.

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This year saw an increase in students' fees for courses from £2 10s. 0d. to £3 10s. 0d. per course. In spite of this, 1,233 courses were arranged—only 117 fewer than in 1957.

Within the panel of tutors there were fewer changes than usual; a steadiness that is heartening to those who organise the courses. During the year the following Fellows were welcomed to the panel: F. Atkinson, R. A. Bangs (returning), Miss D. A. Harrop, D. P. Mortlock, C. Muris, Mrs. A. S. Paice, E. C. Winter. Resignations were accepted with regret from A. C. Bubb, B. Hunnisett, O. S. Tomlinson and W. Tynemouth.

In connection with A.A.L. Courses, two routine but all-important activities have continued during the year. Firstly, A.A.L. representatives have served on the Moderating Committees of the Library Association. These bodies consist in the main of tutors and examiners, and their main purpose is to ensure that the examinations are fair and of the right standards. The Association has been able to voice the concern over certain examination questions recently set, and reports of these meetings were circulated to tutors. The other activity has been the revision of correspondence courses. Every two years each course is considered for revision, and this may either result in considerable re-writing or the issue of a supplementary sheet containing recent references. During 1958 ten courses out of twenty have been revised.

MEMBERSHIP:

At 31st December the membership of the Association was 7,857, so once again the total has topped the previous year's record. The rising number of members for the last five years is shown below:—

1953	1954	1955	1956	1957
6643	6637	7238	7396	7605

It is encouraging to note that so many new members of the Library Association opt straight away for this section. This year there were 727 of them. To 60 new members who had not opted a letter was sent introducing the Association.

The number of members in each Division is shown below:

Bristol	303	North Wales	56
Devon and Cornwall ..	148	South Wales	217
Eastern	145	Sussex	155
East Midlands	487	Wessex	216
G.L.D.	2506	West Midlands	695
Kent	225	West of Scotland ..	307
Liverpool	454	Yorkshire	562
Manchester	547	Central (i.e. rest of Scotland,	
North Eastern	443	Ireland, overseas, etc.)	391
Total—7,857.			

Members overseas, many of whom were originally in the United Kingdom, form a large and ever increasing contingent who have continued to take a keen interest in the Association even though they cannot attend meetings. There are now 115 of these; among them the largest groups are 11 members in the Ghana Library Services, and 6 in the Library of Western Australia.

THE FUTURE:

The President's New Year Message for 1958 contained a number of forecasts of events that might happen in the year to affect the lives and the activities of librarians. Most of these have not occurred yet, so one hesitates to consult the crystal ball again.

As individuals there is little we can do to influence the results of many things that will affect us. But in these things the Association has a voice which can be heard, and it can press for certain action at the right time and in the right places, if the members are there to back it up by their interest and support.

Our work will be helped a little by the increase in capitation, and some progress should be possible in a number of projects, especially at Divisional level. There are still areas where our members are unorganised or little served; there is still room for more educational activity. There are still many assistant librarians who should be drawn into our ranks, particularly in the fields of special librarianship, and it should be possible for the Association to be able to cater more for their interests.

It is no mere cliché to say that the future will be a busy one—and a hopeful one!

O. S. TOMLINSON, *President.*

J. H. JONES, *Honorary Secretary.*

STATEMENT OF INCOME AND EXPENDITURE

1st January to 31st December, 1958

GENERAL ACCOUNT

To:	INCOME.	£	s.	d.	By:	EXPENDITURE.	£	s.	d.
Balance from 1957	..	665	8	7	Payments to Divisions	..	931	19	6
Capitation Grant	..	2327	17	0	Councillors' Expenses	..	747	15	4
Subscriptions	..		10	0	Library	..	110	0	0
Assistant Librarian: Subs.	..	139	19	6	Assistant Librarian—				
Assistant Librarian: Advtg.	..	594	7	9	Printing	..	1544	13	4
Refunds of Loans	..	105	0	0	Distribution	..	543	0	3
Balance from Conference					Stationery	..	56	9	6
Secretary	..	52	19	8	Postage	..	41	18	1
Miscellaneous	..	1	10	4	Conference (1958)	..	50	15	11
Transferred from					Conference (1959)	..	32	17	0
Publications	Account	378	4	6	Clerical Expenses	..	125	14	0
					Martin Award	..	5	5	0
					Annual Election	..	65	3	11
					Miscellaneous	..	10	5	6
		£4265	17	4			£4265	17	4

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PUBLICATIONS ACCOUNT

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CORRESPONDENCE COURSES ACCOUNT

To:	INCOME.	£	s.	d.	By:	EXPENDITURE.	£	s.	d.
Students' Fees		4277	5	10	Debit balance from 1957		124	13	2
Sale of Notebooks		2	4	1	Tutors' Expenses		2994	8	6
					Hon. Education Secretary's Expenses		183	3	0
					Postage		70	0	0
					Stationery		196	1	8
					Refunds of Fees		24	10	0
					Standard Courses— Editing		157	10	0
					Duplicating		267	1	5
					Clerical Expenses		37	10	0
					Miscellaneous		1	10	0
							4056	7	9
					Balance in hand		223	2	2
							£4279	9	11
		£4279	9	11			£4279	9	11

BENVOLENT FUND ACCOUNT

To:	INCOME.	£	s.	d.	By:	EXPENDITURE.	£	s.	d.
Balance from 1957	..	470	9	10	Grants (2)	..	35	0	0
Donations	..	1	5	9	Balance in Hand	..	450	12	11
Interest on Savings Certs.		8	6	8					
Interest on Deposit A/c		5	10	8					
		<u>£485</u>	<u>12</u>	<u>11</u>			<u>£485</u>	<u>12</u>	<u>11</u>

H. G. HOLLOWAY.
Hon. Treasurer.

All the above statements audited and found correct.

A. E. BROWN,
W. H. MABEY,
Hon. Auditors.

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